

# Bridgeport Evening Farmer

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## RUSSIANS NEARLY OVERWHELMED IN RUSH ON WARSAW

**Final Stand of Russ Armies Against Austro-German Forces Fails and Germanic Allies Are Sweeping Down on Great Vantage Point.**

**Reports From Battle Fronts Indicate That Entire Russian Line is Under Fire in Strong Forward Movement of Kaiser's Great Armies.**

Berlin, July 23.—A despatch from Vienna to the National Zeitung says the final attempt of the Russians to stop the advance of troops in the critical battle on the new line southward of the Lublin-Chelm railroad, southeast of Warsaw, has ended in failure. The decisive action in this campaign is likely to come in the territory between the Vistula and the Bug rivers.

The Russian southwestern front is seriously menaced, the despatch adds. The railroad line running through Ivanograd, Lublin and Chelm is only a few miles north of the Teutonic lines and the capture of Lublin and Chelm is said to be a question of only a brief time.

The correspondent of the National Zeitung, at Tarnow, Galicia, writes reporting that the Austro-German forces are advancing steadily, points out that there are difficulties to be met. The Russians, he said, have to contend with a lack of ammunition but a statement that their morale is shattered is untrue. On the contrary, they are displaying the greatest bravery and endurance and only in the case of contingents without higher officers do they surrender readily.

At Kramostav, 24 miles south of Lublin, there occurred an engagement at close quarters which was unusually desperate and deadly.

The Russians awaited their attacking opponents and resisted them with the bayonet. They had assembled strong reserves and the Germans and Austrians had the greatest efforts to overcome them. It was necessary literally to throw the Russians from their trenches.

The lack of good roads in Poland presents an especially unfavorable aspect from the standpoint of the invaders. Deep sand makes the invaders' movement of artillery slow as ten or twelve teams of horses must be employed to draw the heavy guns.

After rear guard conflicts mark the slow retirement of the Russians in South Poland. They give way only a step at a time, thus delaying although not preventing the Austro-German advance.

The correspondent says the achievements of the Russians, in view of their lack of ammunition, are remarkable.

**ALMOST WHOLE RUSSIAN LINE IS UNDER FIRE**

London, July 23.—The Russian front from the Baltic sea far as the Bug, the only district in which the Austrians and Germans are not attempting a serious offensive, lies opposite the region of East Prussia, which is well defended by the Mazurian lakes. North and south of Kovno, German attacks are reported but the chief fighting is in progress south of Ivanograd, Lublin and Chelm, connected by the railroad line which is of such value to the Russians and south of Sokol, on the Bug in Galicia, near the Russian border.

Fuzzled At Reports.

The report of the investment of Ivanograd in yesterday's communication from the German war office, puzzles military experts, who declare it is impossible the great fortress could have been surrounded completely. Southward from Warsaw to the west of the Vistula, the Germans report a victory for the Silesian landwehr which stormed the Russian positions and threw back their defenders into the fortress of Ivanograd. As the scene of the Silesian successes is 15 miles from the fortress, it is believed here the German official report must have been translated erroneously as

## FOREIGN OFFICE RECEIVES NEW AMERICAN NOTE

Washington, July 23.—With the delivery today by Ambassador Gerard to the foreign office in Berlin at 1:12 p. m. today of the new American note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violations of international rights, would be regarded as "unfriendly," the United States rests its case for the present at least. The note will be given out here late today for publication tomorrow.

Officials of the Washington government turned expectantly toward Berlin for some indication as to the reception of the note. Until such information is at hand, the next diplomatic move of the United States will not be decided upon.

## BREAK UP PARADE OF STRIKERS IN EAST BRIDGEPORT

**Little Disorder Found By Police This Morning Near Ammunition Plants**

A body of about 50 striking machinists at the U. M. C. plant, made its way from Washington park eastward on Durham avenue at 11:45 a. m. but its formation was broken up by Captain John Redgate who quietly instructed the leaders as to their rights and the intentions of the police in the event that they did not proceed quietly in groups not exceeding a pair.

Only two girls were observed in the picket lines and at St. Joseph's hall at noon. These wore ribbons about their waists and carried signs, "Don't Be A Scab." The picketers all wore white ribbons in their buttonholes.

Girls working in the factory asserted that only a handful of the girls who went on strike remained out. It is understood that a notice granting the girls an eight hour day throughout the U. M. C. plants and an increase in wages as announced yesterday is now being printed and will soon be issued at that plant.

At 1 o'clock much interest was displayed by girls in the factory who congregated on balconies and at windows to see what might happen. The changes in the street were kept in motion by Captain Redgate and his men and no untoward incident marred the peace of the noon hour.

Two guards quit work today, declaring that they had not been hired to shift the gun, which task they said they had been assigned to. This declaration was not taken as an indication that the majority of guards are dissatisfied.

At the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co. plant, seemingly in honor of the armistice and arrival of the "big chiefs," a milk white flag bearing the flaming inscription "Remington" in scarlet letters floated in the breeze for the first time from the administration building.

Everything was quiet and but few pickets were observed in the vicinity of Boston avenue. Major Penfield was not accessible though said by pickets to be in the factory. According to a statement from the Manufacturers' association, he was out of town.

Thirty bricklayers and a corresponding complement of food carriers were laid off this morning.

## CHAPMAN NAMED CHIEF PROBER OF VICE COMMISSION

**Will Head Special Committee to Look Into Actual Conditions**

Rev. Dr. John R. Brown, chairman of the Vice Commission recently named by Mayor Wilson and pastor of the First Baptist church, has announced the following committees who are to start the investigations which the commission will conduct:

On existing conditions in Bridgeport, Paul L. Chapman, chairman; Miss Catherine Hewitt, Dr. F. J. Adams, Dr. Maurice Steinberger and Rev. Dr. R. F. Moore.

On program and procedure, Lucien T. Warner, chairman; Mrs. M. H. Ford, Dr. Frank H. Coops, J. Lewis Oliver and Dr. Giovanni Formicheila.

On the conditions in the city, Paul L. Chapman, chairman; J. L. Oliver, Secretary.

The committee which will look into the actual conditions of vice in this city, is a lawyer. He is associated with the law firm of Banks & Nicholson.

## SULLIVAN QUILTS AS MINISTER AT DOMINICAN POST

**Resignation Follows Recent State Department Investigation**

**REPORT OF PROBE TO COME NEXT WEEK**

**Wilson's Acceptance of Sullivan's Resignation Is Announced at Washington**

Washington, July 23.—James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican Republic, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson and it has been accepted. Mr. Sullivan's resignation is the consequence of an investigation conducted for the state department by Senator Phelan of California, which was stated to be unfavorable to Mr. Sullivan.

Senator Phelan's report has been at the state department and before President Wilson several weeks. Soon after it was received it became known that Mr. Sullivan had been asked to resign and had been given a short time to consider it. Today's announcement was the result.

Mr. Sullivan's brief term as minister in the Dominican Republic was ended by charges and counter-charges as to his conduct. Walter W. Vick, collector of customs for the United States at the island, resigned because, it was stated, he had to work under unsatisfactory conditions brought about by Minister Sullivan.

Senator Phelan, during his investigation, took testimony in the Dominican Republic and in the United States, at which witnesses charged that Secretary Bryan in appointing Sullivan had been consulted by financiers associated with Samuel M. Jarvis of New York, who controlled the Banca Nacional at Santo Domingo City, which was seeking the deposits of customs duties collected by the United States. Other witnesses gave testimony to show that the minister was interested in contracts there for Americans.

Former Governor Fort of New Jersey, and other witnesses testified that Sullivan was "big hearted, good natured and honest."

The report which Secretary Lansing announced today was not made public until next week, is understood to sustain many of the charges against Sullivan.

Sullivan is well known as a lawyer in New York and New Haven. At one time he was a newspaperman in Waterbury.

## ALLEGED BANK BURGLAR LAUGHS AT ARREST HERE

**Wanted In Arkansas, Says State Can't Pay His Fare There**

**TRACED TO HOME OF WIFE IN THIS CITY**

**Broke Prison After He Had Done Many Months and Fought for Release**

That the state of Arkansas is broke and cannot pay a reward of \$50 for his capture or the expenses for his return to the state penitentiary, is the statement which Charles C. Davis, laughingly made to a Farmer reporter as he was being taken to the police station today. Detectives James Bray and James Dooley have been watching for Davis for more than a week. Early today they caught him in Frank Flanagan's barber shop, on Crescent avenue. Davis nonchalantly admitted his identity and that he is an escaped convict.

"But they won't bring me back," he said with a smile. "That old state hasn't money enough to pay its debts and it certainly hasn't money enough to pay a \$50 reward and the expenses of a man to come here and take me back. I know another fellow who broke jail there and didn't get half as far as I have and they wouldn't put up the money to get him back to the Hoosier."

Davis has a wife and child and a mother-in-law in this city but the police will not say where they live. The detectives have been watching their home. It was in the belief that he would try to get back to the state penitentiary that they took him. The Arkansas police asked the Bridgeport authorities to look out for the jail breaker. Davis admits that he had burgled a store in Arkansas, but claims that he was out of employment and was forced to commit crime to obtain money and food for his wife and child.

The police say that Davis is a professional criminal and that the record of his offenses is as long as a man's arm. Davis' last known place of residence is Louisville, Ky. More than six months ago he was convicted at Little Rock, Ark., of having robbed a dry goods store at Dardanelles, Ark. The jury in returning its verdict of guilty recommended a sentence of six months.

The judge made the sentence 18 months at the state farm. Davis claims he was compelled to work in the cotton fields connected with the state reformatory from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. He says that he had served his sentence of six months and he paid several hundred dollars to get out.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## THREE UNIONS START CONFERENCE TO END BRIDGEPORT STRIKE

### STRIKERS MAKE NEW RECRUITS IN THE REMINGTON FACTORIES

Although no effort was made to increase the number of machine shops or factories employing machinists involved in the strike situation here, today, strict watch was exercised by pickets over the factories where strikers have been called. All forenoon reports were coming into the machinists' headquarters concerning the conditions. It was claimed that the strikes in the sub-contracting plants remained little changed, and that new recruits were being made in the Remington plants.

Twenty-three machinists and tool-makers were "pulled out" of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. buildings last night. Eight who came out of the plant at lunch hour, midnight, refused to return and 15 were apprehended on the way to the factories. Eight more men quit this morning at the Remington Arms plant on Boston avenue.

"Virtually every machinist and tool-maker on the night shift at the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. is now out," said George G. Bowen, business agent of the Machinists' union in this city, today.

"There are some of the machinists still left in the Remington Arms plant on Boston avenue."

"Girls are still leaving the U. M. C. plant. We have no accurate figures because some have left while at work, some have not left their homes, and

some have been induced to quit while on the way to work."

The situation today is virtually the same as yesterday with the exception that the Remington and U. M. C. workers are still leaving. At the Coulter & MacKenzie plant there are 125 cards in the racks and only about eight working so it is assumed that many more than the estimate of the manufacturers, 90, have quit."

Mr. Bowen said the morning situation would probably be unchanged until the return of other labor leaders from New York, where they had been staying at the Continental hotel and probably had had a conference.

"Many applications have been received from Hungarian workers who wish to join the Machinists' union," he said.

Things were quiet in the neighborhood of the munitions plants this morning. The pickets were on their jobs and it was expected more machinists would quit by noon time.

The figures on the men who are out at the munitions plants, revised up to noon, according to Mr. Bowen, are: Machinists, night shift, U. M. C., 22; machinists, day shift, 80 per cent. yesterday, 12 more today. It was given out yesterday that 300 men were working on the day shift. Machinists and toolmakers, Remington Arms, Boston avenue, 135 yesterday, eight more today.

The sheriff, who asked the governor to send troops to Bayonne yesterday, had 250 deputies guarding the oil plant all night and searchlights mounted on the roofs of buildings, swept the walls of the plants and the streets nearby.

There was comparative calm around the plants of the Standard Oil and Tidewater Oil Companies early today and the deputies sworn in by Sheriff Kinkead to preserve order had little to do. Throughout the night an occasional shot was heard but so far as the police could assert, no one was injured.

This is pay day at the oil works but whether the strikers will report for their wages will be determined by a committee of workers.

The sale of firearms and explosives has been forbidden in Bayonne, N. J. Conciliators John A. Moffitt and James A. Smythe, who were detailed to try to end the strike by Secretary of Labor Wilson arrived in Bayonne today and immediately set to work.

Mr. Moffitt conferred with the strikers' committee and Mr. Smythe went to the Standard Oil works to consult with the officials in charge.

The funeral of the riot victim John Stranichik, it was announced, was postponed until tomorrow or Sunday.

It was thought best to defer the burying of the victim until the feeling among the people in the strike district had subsided further.

Fourteen of the injured in Bayonne hospitals, it was said, were suffering from severe wounds.

## MANUFACTURERS SAY THEY WON'T CONCEDE AT ALL

**Press Committee's Statement Indicates No Change in Situation**

Bridgeport manufacturers were determined today to stand their ground, according to their announcement this morning in regard to the strike situation as the association sees it. They

"We won't have union control. We reiterate our statement that we will insist on open shops and will run them the way we want to."

Following is the official statement authorized by the Manufacturers' association for Friday, July 23:

Grant Mfg. & Machine Co.: Situation unchanged. Gaynor Manufacturing Co.: Situation unchanged. Coulter & MacKenzie Machine Co.:

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**Stormy Meeting Held At Atlantic Hotel With Sam Gompers As Target For Criticism From Leaders in Charge of Strike Here—Local Labor Man Plays National Officials—Carpenters, Machinists and Ironworkers in Conference This Afternoon With Stewart Co. Manager, Who Proves To Be Mysterious New York Agency Endeavoring To Settle Strike.**

Sam Gompers, president, and other officials of the American Federation of Labor, came to Bridgeport today to take a hand in the settlement of the munitions strike which, at one time, threatened to tie up the city's industries.

With a settlement in sight, Gompers and other visiting labor men found themselves almost immediately the storm center of a secret conference that last several hours at the Atlantic hotel.

From 11 o'clock until 2, the conferees were in secret session. When the meeting adjourned, the leaders' general comment was that "there is nothing to give out."

From other sources, The Farmer learned that among the interesting events of the meeting were:

A conference committee, consisting of representatives of three unions—the carpenters, machinists and ironworkers—was appointed to meet with officials of the Stewart Construction company relative to the union affiliations of the millwrights.

A conference will be held this afternoon with W. A. Rowan, general manager of the Stewart Construction Co. Mr. Rowan has offices in New York, and is believed to be the mysterious personage whose influence held off the strike for 24 hours, and who now plays an important part in its settlement.

A sensation of the meeting were the remarks directed at Mr. Gompers and other officials of the A. F. of L. by a local labor leader, who told them that "Bridgeport wanted neither their conferences nor their presence."

The meeting was a stormy one. There were several vexing questions worrying the leaders, and underneath all was an undercurrent of feeling regarding remarks, credited to Mr. Gompers that "German influences" had incited the labor troubles here.

J. J. Keppler and J. A. Johnston, vice president, respectively, of the Machinists' and Ironworkers' unions, felt that Mr. Gompers' remarks reflected on them, for they were in charge of the situation here. They took Mr. Gompers to task in meeting and heated discussion in which words were not minced followed.

Prolonged arguments were precipitated when the conferees sought to find out whether the unions would act separately in attempting to settle the strike. Some of the members wanted action by unions as individuals; others wanted the matter adjusted for all unions collectively.

"What are the terms of ending the strike?" were the inquiries of several members. There was talk of alleged "secrecy" regarding the agreement.

It was finally decided, in the foregoing, that the three unions have representatives at a conference this afternoon with Mr. Rowan, general manager of the Stewart Construction company. The conference committee will report back to the general conferences the results of their meeting.

Definite action on their report will be taken at a meeting late this afternoon or early this evening.

During the meeting, a local labor leader, took occasion to give his views on the entrance of outside labor officials into Bridgeport and the feeling among the people in the strike district here for 20 years," he shouted, "without assistance from the A. F. and L. We don't want your conferences or your presence here. We are not interested in your troubles here."

Leaders refused to discuss this incident of the meeting. It was announced at adjournment that another meeting will be held this afternoon.

That a written agreement which would end the strike had been signed by labor men and high officials of the munitions companies was reported by John A. Johnston of the Ironworkers' union. This was neither confirmed or denied by John J. Keppler, vice-president of the International, who has been in charge of the machinists' affairs here.

A picture camera men, reporters and interested shop employees filled the hotel lobby after noon. Any of the conferees who left the meeting room for a minute were immediately surrounded by questioners but all were silent on the progress of the meeting.

The labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here on the 10:42 train. There was a flock of newspaper reporters at the railroad station to meet them.

Mr. Gompers, whose stature totals little more than five feet, was lost momentarily among the crowd of big and little labor leaders who stepped from the train. He was first discovered and surrounded by reporters in front of the Atlantic hotel. As he entered the hotel, Mr. Gompers was the target for a volley of questions.

"Was the jurisdictional controversy?"

concerning the millwrights settled at the Washington conference?" he was asked.

"I can't say a thing now, boys," was his answer.

"Can you tell us the object of the conference here today?"

"Not a thing to say."

Mr. Gompers immediately went to the conference room in the hotel. The following were in attendance at the meeting:

Samuel Gompers, president and Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; T. J. Williams, president and William J. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Albert Barres, of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Frank McCarthy, Boston organizer, A. F. of L.

Hugh Franey, New York organizer, A. F. of L.

J. F. Anderson, vice president; J. J. Keppler, vice president; Thomas J. Savage, executive board; Charles Sehl, organizer, and George Bowen, local business agent, Machinists' union.

Thomas Guerin and James Flynn, of the executive board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

James McClory, president; John A. Johnston, vice president; Samuel Carls, state business agent, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union.

T. J. Williams, president of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

James Wilson, president; Al Millholland, business agent, Patternmakers' union.

James Roach, business agent, Ironmolders' union.

Timothy Dally, president, Polishers' and Buffers' union.

James Ryan, organizer, Sheet Metal Workers' union.

Shortly after the conference began J. J. Keppler was called downstairs to answer a telephone call from New York. While awaiting the call he talked to reporters. Keppler was wroth at the statements attributed to Gompers, relative to "German influences," alleged to have wanted the labor troubles here.

"Look at that," he said, and held out a New York newspaper cartoon. It showed the hand of "German influences" pouring gold into the hands of "strike leaders."

"Who is responsible for such stuff as that?" he asked. "Mr. Gompers will have to do some explaining of the remarks attributed to him along that same line."

Asked if he would "put it up to Mr. Gompers," Keppler, emphatically replied that he would.

"Have you got a signed agreement that will end the trouble here?" he was asked.

"I haven't said so," Keppler answered.

"Johnston says so," volunteered a reporter.

"Well, you had Savage talking for

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